TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Six months.....1 00
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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his cabalistic "S.T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—*one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable.* * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It heals rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years, It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is *not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July11, 1866-eowly

☞All the above articles for sale by JOHN READ and S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

Gratuitous Advertisements.

[The following Cards are published gratuitously. Merchants and business men generally who advertise liberally in the columns of THE GLOBE *for six months or longer, will have their Cards inserted here during the continuance of their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Cards inserted at the usual rates.]*

JOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merchants, Main st., east of Washington Hotel, Huntingdon

GLAZIER & BRO., Retail Merchants, Washington st., near the jail, Huntingdon.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon. [Cures by Electropathy.]

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES SIMPSON, Iron Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JAMES HIGGENS. Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

ROHM & MILLER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Huntingdon.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867. NO. 2.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing such as

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS,
BALL TICKETS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. R. R. WIESTLING most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Snare. mch13-1y*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. np10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that they have leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage. LETTERMAN & PETERS.

May 1, '67-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. AULTZ & FEE, Proprietors.
may2,1866

MORRISON HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania. ☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 16, 1866-tf.

WM. B. ZIEGLER, AGENT OF THE

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.

Huntingdon, May 8, 1867-3m

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

SEGARS & TOBACCO, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Next door to the Franklin House, in the Diamond. *Country trade supplied.* ap17'67

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AARON STEWARD, WATCHMAKER, Successor to Geo. W. Swartz, Has opened at his old stand on Hill street, opposite Brown's hardware store, a stock of all kinds of goods belonging to the trade.
Watch and Clock Repairing promptly attended to by practical workmen.
Huntingdon, April 10-6m

K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Military and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.
OFFICE—In the brick Row, opposite the Court House jan.1.1867

MILTON S. LYTLE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. aol2'66

R. McMURTRIE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

J. W MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.

MATTERN & SIPE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND *LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS*, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office on Hill street.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as *ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.*
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

AGENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1868.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers, Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual *commission*. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

HAMS. HAMS.

Plain and canvas sugar cured Hams—the best in market—whole or sliced, for sale at

Lewis' Family Grocery.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.*

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

COURT AFFAIRS.

AUGUST TERM, 1867.

GRAND JURORS.

Anthony Beaver, farmer, Penn
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Tod
John M. Clarke, tailor, Shirleysburg
Jacob Devor, farmer, Shirley
Ash. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg
Samuel B. Garner, merchant, Penn
Samuel Grove, farmer, Brady
Benj. Graffius, tinner, Huntingdon
Peter Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Emanuel Herneane, farmer, Shirley
Moses Hamer, Sr., farmer, Walker
George Heaton, merchant, Coalmont.
Adam Houpt, farmer, Tod
William Hight, laborer, Jackson
Philips Locke, farmer, Springfield
James Mitchell, farmer, Jackson
Michael Miller, farmer, Springfield
George Porter, gentleman, Franklin
John Peightal, farmer, Walker
E. L. Rorer, farmer, Clay
S. Silknitter, lumberman, Henderson.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union
Robert Speer, clerk, Porter
Hugh Seeds, farmer, Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Becher, farmer, Cromwell
Wm. Brown, lumberman, Henderson
H. Brewster, merchant, Shirleysburg
Allen H. Bauman, tanner, Union
Robert Bingham, farmer, Shirley
David Black, carpenter; Huntingdon
J. Peightal, gentleman, Warriorsmark
William Benford, carpenter, Coalmont
Josiah Curfman, farmer, Cass
Sterret Cummins, farmer, Jackson
Benj. Cross, carpenter, Alexaddria
William Cisney, farmer, Shirley
Richard Colegate, farmer, Shirley
Samuel Decker, farmer, Union
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon
Jacob Fouse, farmer, Walker
Stephen Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida
John Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Henry Glazier, potter, Huntingdon
William Gehrott, saddler, Cassville
John Hewitt, farmer, Porter
David Hileman, farmer, Morris
Samuel Hess, farmer, Oneida
Joseph Heaton, merchant, Cassville
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson
Joseph Johnston, J. P., West
John Lutz, Sr., gentleman, Shirleysbug
William McClure, farmer, West
James McKinn, laborer, Union
N. G. McDivitt, farmer, Oneida
Henry Myers, merchant, Shirleysburg
William P. Mehaffey, teacher, Brady
James McCall, farmer, Henderson
William V. Miller, laborer, Oneida
Jackson Norris, farmer, Penn
David Owen, merchant, Morris
David Pollock, farmer, Tell
Wash. Reynolds, farmer, Franklin
Levi Ridinour, farmer, Juniata
William Smith, farmer, Cromwell
R. F. Scott, plasterer, Dublin
Mahlon Stryker, gentleman, West
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson
William Weaver, farmer, Hopewell
George Wartel, farmer, West
James Wright, farmer, Union
M. Weston, carpenter, Warriorsmark
Adolphus P. White, farmer, Oneida

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1867

BUY THE GENUINE PRIZE MACHINE.

BUCKEYE

Mower and Reaper,

With Double-jointed Folding Bar.

THOS. BURCHINELL, *General Agent for Huntingdon Co.*
Huntingdon, April 24-3m

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.*
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at his residence on St. Clair street near Benedict's.
may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS family Grocery. Call and see.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CHOICE CANDIES

Of all kinds, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

IF T'WERE WELL TO LET ME DIE.

BY GIPSEY WILDE.

Cease, sad heart, thy muffled throbbings,
Break the bands and let me fly;
I could find a Hytle in Heaven,
If t'were well to let me die.
Cease thy wild notes, harp of sorrow,
Know'st thou not a brighter strain?
Or hast thy glad songs flown forever?
Can'st not waken them again?

Lines of care, pause in thy weaving;
Place one pearl amid the woof,
That in the sombre aisles of suffering,
Chaste and cold may stand aloof.
Chaosed conscience, cease thy singing?
Rack me not on billows wild;
Show me not shades of Avernus,
I am but a frail earth-child.

Ease, O, life! the crushing burden,
Must I ever bear the cross
Of silent anguish?—Wilt thou never
Know the pain my life hath cost?
Cease, my brain, thy weary aching?
Know'st thou not each throb's a dart,
Sharper than a venomed arrow,
Lodged within a quivering heart?

Cease, O eyes! thy bitter, weeping
Tears, that stamp the brow with pain,
Little tears and groans availeth;
Fount of Marah, thou flow'st in vain!
Hush, sad soul, thy plaintive wailing!
Life is but a treacherous sea;
Cast thy treasures on the billows,
They will bring thee agony.

Cease, poor heart, thy midnight vigils,
Vain thou watchest for the dawn;
Joys once thine, shall know no coming,
They are gone, forever gone.
Poor, tiny, fluttering Bird of Hope,
Thy shattered pennons fain would fly,
With thy tired earth-child to Eden—
If God thought best to let me die.

THE ROSE OF GLEN VALLEY.

"MURDER!—Help!—Oh, help!"

How sharp and fearfully distinct that cry rang out on the midnight air! But there were none to hear it, except the two ruffians, who, pressing still closer to their victim, bore him heavily to the ground.

"He is dead!" said the oldest one, placing his hand upon the heart of the wounded man, who lay upon the ground without sense or motion.

"We had better make sure of it," said the other significantly pointing to the river at a short distance.

His companion understood him, and without a word on either side they lifted up the body and carried it to the river. There was a heavy splash, something that sounded like a stifled groan, and the broad waters rippled quietly over it—the moon looked down as calmly and placidly as if crime and murder were a thing unknown. The two men then mounted their horses and rode swiftly away.

"This is a good night's job," said the shorter and the younger of the two.

"I should judge so," returned the other, dryly, "as it gives you one of the richest earldoms in England."

"Ay, and by my knightly faith, you shall find the Earl of Egberton is not ungrateful," said the other. "The thousand pounds shall be yours tomorrow, and if there is anything else I can do for you, you may command me to the full extent of my power."

"There will be a merry bridal tomorrow," said his companion.

"Very!" replied the younger one, with a light mocking laugh. "Lady Blanche will wait long at the altar for her lover; and as for my good cousin Walter who has been my rival in love and ambition, I'll warrant he'll sleep as sound to-night as he would were he pillowed in her arms! But we must separate here," he added, as they emerged from the forest into the open country. "We shall meet to-morrow at the bridal."

And so saying he turned the head of his horse into one of the two roads that were before them, and his companion taking the other, they parted.

* * * * * *

In an elegant *boudoir*, partly reclining upon a low couch, was a fair young girl of not more than twenty summers, apparently in a deep reverie. Her thoughts were very pleasant, for there is a half-smile around her mouth, and an expression of thoughtful and subdued tenderness in the deep blue eyes and on the smooth open brow. Her maid, who had entered some minutes before, but who had hesitated to disturb her, now approaches.

"It is nearly ten, Lady Blanche," she said, addressing her young mistress; "in half an hour the guests will be here."

"Can it be possible that it is so late as that?" she replied, starting from her seat. "Ah, Martha, I am so very happy!"

"Heaven grant that it may last!" said Martha, solemnly.

A shadow fell across the young girl's sunny face.

"I am afraid I am too happy for it to last," she said, thoughtfully. "But come, Martha," she added, gayly, "your skilful fingers must be more than usually nimble, or I shall be late at my bridal."

It did not take Martha long to loop back those clustering curls, and to arrange the shining folds that fell so gracefully around that exquisitely moulded form; yet she had hardly finished when there was an impatient knock at the door, and a man entered, whose bowed form and white hair bore the impress of extreme old age. It was Lord Cantref. He gazed upon his daughter for a moment with an expression of mingled pride and pleasure.

"Heaven bless you, my beloved child!" he murmured, fondly. "But come," he added, "the carriage is waiting, my love, and our friends are growing impatient."

"Has not Walter been here yet, father," inquired the young girl.

"No," replied her father. "It is rather strange; but I suppose something has detained him. He will probably meet us at the church."

As Blanche passed down through the group of liveried servants that lined the hall, every one anxious to catch a glimpse of the bride, *many a heart* blessed her sweet face, and prayed that the bright anticipations its smiles and blushes shadowed forth might be realized.

To Lord Cantref's surprise, the Earl of Egberton was not at the church-door when they arrived. His brow grew dark with anxiety, though he endeavored to allay the apprehensions of his daughter, whose cheeks alternately flushed and paled at her embarrassing position.

Just as they were about to return, Lord Cantref noticed a horseman approaching at a furious pace, whom he recognized as Mr. St. Croix, the young earl's cousin. His clothes were torn and dusty, and his face pale and haggard, as he hurriedly alighted from his horse which was covered with sweat and foam. As his eye fell upon Lady Blanche, he hesitated, and casting a significant glance upon Lord Cantref, beckoned him aside. But this movement did not escape the observation of Lady Blanche, whose cheek grew pale with fear.

"It is from Walter!" she exclaimed, breaking from her attendants and following her father. "Tell me," she added, wildly, addressing St. Croix, "is he ill—dead?"

"Be calm, my dear child," said Lord Cantref, *soothingly*, whose countenance betrayed great agitation; "the young earl is not dead, only missing. It is to be hoped he will yet be found."

Lady Blanche made no reply, but fell pale and gasping into her father's arms, who quickly conveyed her to the carriage.

Many of the bystanders gathered around St. Croix, anxious to know the cause of this strange scene. From the narration he gave, they gathered that the earl had disappeared, no one knew whither. That there was no clue to his fate, excepting his horse, which came home a few minutes after midnight, with dark stains of blood upon his breast and sides. The grief and horror with which St. Croix narrated these circumstances produced a very favorable expression on those who heard him; for he was next of kin to the earl, and upon his death would come *into possession of the earldom.*

* * * * * *

"My child," said Lord Cantref, a few months after, who was in close and earnest conference with his daughter, "I would not urge you to take this step, were I not assured that it would result in your ultimate happiness."

"I do not doubt it, father," said Lady Blanche, languidly. "But somehow the very thought is repulsive to me. I never liked Mr. St. Croix, and cannot say that I like him any better since his accession to his new honors. There is, to my woman's instinct, something treacherous and cruel in the very glance of his eye and the sound of his voice."

"You are prejudiced, my daughter," said her father. "I see nothing of this. Indeed, I believe him to be an honorable man, and in every respect worthy of you. You have no brother," he added, solemnly, as his daughter made no reply, "and will soon have no father, for my race is nearly run. It grieves me to leave you so unprotected, and it would take the last sting from death could I see you Lord Egberton's wife."

"Let it be as you say, father," replied Lady Blanche, indifferently. "Since Walter is dead, I care little what becomes of me."

"The earl has been waiting some time to see you, Blanche," he continued; "may he come in and receive your consent from your own lips?"

Lady Blanche inclined her head; and in a few moments the wily man was by her side.

"I have no heart to give you," she said, in reply to his earnest protestations, lifting her eyes calmly to his face; "but my hand is yours whenever you choose to claim it."

"If the most devoted and tender love can win your heart, it cannot fail to be mine, dear lady," said the earl, softly.

"Nay, Lord Egberton," said Lady Blanche, firmly, "it will avail little. All the heart that I have is buried in Walter's grave. Yet I promise that all I can give you shall be yours any day you name."

The earl murmured a few words of thanks, and then raising her hand respectfully to his lips, turned away, and, mounting his horse, rode rapidly toward Egberton Hall, his heart full of exultation at his success. As he was passing through a narrow defile, a form wrapped in a cloak suddenly crossed his path, startling his horse so that he nearly threw him from the saddle. With a muttered imprecation he turned toward the intruder.

"It is I, Edward St. Croix!" said a deep, hollow voice; and throwing back the cloak, the pale light of the moon fell upon the tall form of a woman, clad in a strange, fantastic attire. Her flashing eyes were black as midnight, as also was the heavy mass of disordered hair that fell below her waist; her complexion was dark, even to swarthiness. Yet, in spite of her weird, unearthly aspect, there was something in the general *contour* of her face which showed that she had once possessed more than common beauty.

'Ardelle!' exclaimed St. Croix, astonished.

'Nay, Edward,' said the woman, with a low, bitter laugh, 'not the loving and trustful Ardelle, whom you lured by your vile arts from her happy home, but Cleopatra, the gypsy queen!'

'I—I thought—' stammered the earl.

'You thought me, as you intended me to be, dead!' she said, interrupting him with a still more bitter laugh.

'But, my friend, poison does not always kill, even when administered by so practised a hand as yours. I have many an antidote for such as you gave me on the night of our last meeting!'

'You are talking at random, woman,' said the ear, sternly, recovering, in a measure, his *self-possession*. 'What is it that you want of me—money?'

'Not for worlds would I touch your gold. Edward St. Croix,' exclaimed the gypsy queen with a haughty gesture; 'red as it is with the blood of the innocent! No, I am come to warn you, man, that the cup of vengeance is nearly full, that the sword of justice is ready, even now, to descend upon your head! Go! and instead of fulfilling the wicked purpose that is in your heart to-night, mount your fleetest steed and escape into some far country and there by a life of penitence strive to retrieve the past!'

'Are you mad, woman, to address such language to me!' exclaimed the earl, angrily.

'Nay, hear me out,' said the gypsy queen, calmly. 'To-morrow is to be your bridal day, is it not—that is, to witness your marriage with the beautiful *Lady Blanche?*'

'It is,' replied her companion, a grim smile of satisfaction flitting across his face at the recollection.

'Woe to the dove when it mates with the hawk?' said the gypsy. Edward St. Croix, was not the earldom sufficient for thee, that thou must lay thy blood-stained hands also upon the betrothed of thy murdered cousin?'

St. Croix fairly reeled upon his saddle.

'What do you mean?' he gasped.

'Nay, be calm,' said the woman, mockingly, as she observed his agitation; 'let not your craven heart fail you now. Dead men tell no tales! The moon that beheld that deed of blood, the river that received the body of the victim, have no tongue to accuse you. Yet is there one whose eyes were upon you, and whose vengeance will surely overtake you. Go! I warn you to flee *from the wrath that is coming.*'

The earl remained some seconds with his eyes fixed intently upon the spot where the woman disappeared. The cold sweat started out in large drops upon his face, and his limbs shook as if seized with an ague fit.

'She is no woman,' he muttered to himself, as he spurred his horse onward 'but a very fiend! But were she twice the fiend that she is, she should not stand between me and my promised bride!'

He reached Egberton Hall in safety and endeavored with large draughts of wine to drown all recollection of the scene through which he had just passed. But it was in vain; those black eyes seemed to be burning into his very soul, and the tones of that strange mysterious warning still sounded in his ears.

'Pshaw!' he exclaimed, after an ineffectual effort to banish it from his mind; 'it is a mere suspicion on her part; she can know nothing about it. But let her, too, beware; for if she crosses my path again, I will send her where her babbling tongue will keep quiet for the future!'

* * * * * *

Once more Lord Cantref's mansion is all bustle and activity. The bells ring forth a merry peal, for it is the *bridal day of the sole daughter of his* house, the Lady Blanche, the Rose of Glen Valley.

A murmur of mingled pity and admiration filled the church as the bride entered. Her face was almost as pale as was the costly veil, whose ample fold fell nearly to her feet, and it bore the impress of deep seated melancholy. She looked more like a corpse than a bride, and the whole proceeding resembled far more a funeral than a bridal. The bridegroom soon entered, whose haggard countenance indicated that he had passed a sleepless night. No murmurs followed his entrance, even among his own retainers, for he bore no resemblance to the late earl, his predecessor, whose affable and engaging manners had made him a general favorite. His morose, unsocial disposition and haughty bearing made him both disliked and feared. As he took his place by the side of the Lady Blanche he looked little like a happy bridegroom; his manner was abstracted, and his eyes wore an anxious and restless expression, and several times he gave a sharp, hurried glance around the church, as if fearing to meet some unexpected guest. He grew calmer, however, when the ceremony commenced.

When the old rector bade those 'who knew cause or just impediment why those who persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony to declare it,' it was considered by those who heard it as a mere matter of form, and they were startled by the sound of a deep hollow voice in their midst, which said:

'Hold! I forbid the marriage.'

The bridegroom turned toward the place whence it proceeded. He started, and grew pale, as his glance fell upon the swarthy brow and flashing eyes of Cleopatra, the gypsy queen. Unabashed by his angry glance, or the many eyes fixed upon her, she exclaimed boldly:

'I proclaim Edward St. Croix, falsely called Earl of Egberton, to be a forsworn lover, a treacherous kinsman, and a murderer, and therefore no fitting mate for the pure and gentle Lady Blanche Cantref.'

"It is false—she is mad!" said the earl, hoarsely. "Let the ceremony proceed."

"Fool!" muttered the woman, "you rush to your own destruction. Walter, Earl of Egberton," she added, impressively, toward a man who sat in the back part of the church, muffled up in a large cloak, "come forward and prove the truth of my assertion."

At these words the man arose, and throwing back the cloak, revealed a face, which, though pale and ghastly, bore a strong resemblance to the young earl's. Then walking deliberately up the aisle, he approached the altar, and fixed his eyes sternly on the *countenance of the guilty man.* When St. Croix's eyes fell upon him, he stood like one transfixed with horror. Then throwing his arms widely above his head, as if to protect himself from his further approach, he fell heavily to the floor, blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils.

All but one among that horror-stricken group supposed it to be the spirit of the unfortunate earl, which had returned to take vengeance on his murderer, and feared to approach him. But Lady Blanche, rushing forward, threw herself wildly upon the bosom of her lover, obtaining convincing proof as she did so, from the warm kisses that fell upon her cheeks and lips, that it was no spirit but her own Walter.

When they lifted St. Croix from the place where he had fallen, they found that life had departed. It seems that the wounds given to the young earl were *not*, as his murderer supposed, mortal. His plunge into the river, instead of rendering his death certain, restored him to consciousness, and when he arose to the surface, he made a desperate effort to regain the shore. In this he would not, probably, have been successful, for he was very weak from the loss of blood, had it not been for the gypsy queen, who was crossing the river in a boat with some of her followers. She picked him up, conveyed him to her tent, and with the most devoted and tender care nursed him through the long and dangerous illness that followed.

The earl, on his recovery, became aware of his cousin's usurpation of his estates and title, also of his betrothal to the Lady Blanche; but retaining a grateful sense of his indebtedness to the heroic woman to whom he owed his life, and who, in spite of all, cherished a strong affection for his treacherous cousin, he allowed her to warn him, hoping that it would induce him to flee the country, delaying for that purpose his appearance until the very last moment.

There was another bridal day appointed, at which there were happy and smiling faces; there Lady Blanche, the beautiful Rose of Glen Valley, gave her hand to Walter Earl of Egberton, at the altar of the ivy-clad church of Stoke-Cantref.

Both the earl and countess tried to induce Cleopatra, the gypsy queen, to settle down in the neat pleasant cottage the earl had given her. But they could not prevail upon her to give up her roving life, to which she was strongly attached. She made a rule, however, to visit Egberton Hall once a year, and the earl grave strict injunctions to all of his tenants that neither she nor her followers should ever be molested.

Many years elapsed since the events here recorded; but in remembrance of the services rendered by the gypsy queen, any member of that wandering tribe who visits the neighborhood has always a hospitable reception from the descendants of the Rose of Glen Valley.

The Baby Market.

The New York *Dispatch* gravely asserts that the sale of illegitimate babies in that city is a large and profitable business, and so publicly carried on as scarcely to be clandestine. It says that should the King of the Ashantees or any other distinguished cannibal, come to that city, and desire a fine fat baby for a luxurious meal he could be accommodated. These so-called nurseries are numerous, and may be found in different parts of the city, their whereabouts being for the most part advertised in the daily papers; the announcement being made in manner that disguises, but does not conceal their real import. These places, the largest of which is situated in Greenwich street answers a double purpose, that of relieving those of the responsibilities of maternity, who do not wish to be so burdened, and bestowing upon those who wish such blessings, the well spring of pleasure, "a babe in the house." The seeker after infantile loveliness can, upon application, be accommodated to any desired extent; babies from one day to one year old, are constantly on hand, or provided to order, any type of beauty or shade of complexion, and at prices ranging from $25 to $200, warranted sound, and in a good state of preservation at the time of delivery.

A reporter who visited one of these baby bazaars, was offered a sickly little English male infant, 17 days old, with a red flabby skin, covered with "rash" for the unreasonable price of $30. A robust female child four months old, was exhibited, but the reporter did not inquire the price. A baby boy one month old, who was good and gave no trouble, was held at $75. A year and a half old French boy, with fair round limbs, hazel eyes, and curly black hair, was ticketed at $150. The matron in charge volunteered the information that babies then were rather "dull."

☞A convivially disposed gentleman, home late, walked independently and noisily up stairs and along the corridor to his room. "Why, what a noise you make," said his wife, who heard with some anxiety the heavy tread of his boots. "How heavily you walk!" "Well my dear," was his gruff response, "If you can get a barrel of whiskey up stairs with any less noise, I should like to see you do it."

I NEVER knew how it was, but I always seemed to have the most come in when I gave the most away.—*Baxter.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 24, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞ Congress adjourned on Saturday last to meet again on the 21st November. No movement was made toward the impeachment of the President.

SO WE GO.—We find the following in the Washington news of last Friday:

"The House closed the day's proceedings by passing a bill prohibiting any distinction on account of color in holding office or in sitting on the jury in this city. Nothing else of importance was done."

Trouble Ahead.

We publish to-day the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, and the President's veto of the same. The bill was immediately passed, by a party vote, over the veto, and is now a law, believed to be unconstitutional by the President and Cabinet and a large portion of the people. The passages in the veto most objected to by the Republican press are the following:

"Whilst I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution; I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and, at the same time, surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

* * * * * * *

"The remedy must come from the people themselves.—They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal those laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed.

"With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved."

Read the bill and the veto and think and act for yourselves. The opinions and actions of the mere partisan leaders have too long controlled the people. The storm is coming, and the innocent must suffer most.

Wendell Phillips on Negro Office Holders.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the Anti Slavery Standard for last week, is "very glad to obtain an increasing inclination among the colored men of the South to claim share in the future management of public affairs," and he notes with satisfaction that the mayoralty of Richmond is claimed for a colored shoemaker, with three places out of five for blacks in the City Council, and says, "this is as it should be; we trust they will be elected." He also hopes wherever the blacks will be in a majority "to see ere long the offices in their keeping." "This," says Phillips, "is the logical sequence of their emancipation and enfranchisement." He then flogs the editor of the Tribune and other lagging Radicals into the ranks in the following paragraph:

Whether voluntarily or not, the Republican party, or a more worthy successor, must, at an early period, throw wide open the doors of official station to the blacks upon equal terms with the whites in both State and national governments despite the protestations of the Tribune and the weak kneed and blindly selfish politicians. Two colored men have served Massachusetts in the capacity of legislators with credit to the State and honor to themselves. We shall not object to an "arm-in-arm" spectacle, when it shall consist of a Massachusetts President and a South Carolina Vice President, white and colored respectively, to be duly inaugurated in official position in the national Capitol. To this goal we are tending. We shall have no stone unturned to hasten the day.

☞ An amusing account is given, by the correspondent of the TIMES, of a registration scene which he witnessed in Georgia, the Board of Officers consisting of two white and one colored man. Seven negroes were called and listened attentively to the reading of the oath. We can best give it in his own words:

"The reader threw in for their benefit a running exegesis of the oath, causing them to guffaw by a droll look when he recited that part of it which makes them swear that they had never held any 'executive or judicial office in any State;' while, when he came to read the prohibition against registering by those who had been disfranchised for felony, and explained 'felony' by the gloss 'such as cow-stealing,' they were so struck by the drollery of the interpretation that their bodies bent and swayed in uncontrollable merriment. Throughout all the recital their countenances showed a desperate mental effort to keep their 'hold' of the meaning, and during the reading of the main body of the oath the effort was measurably successful; but when the registering officer came to where the formula speaks of 'an act supplementary to an act,' the poor fellows became perfectly flabbergasted; like Tomlow, they found their intellects giving way under the severe strain, and they lapsed into more outer darkness and collapse."

A FATHER DIES FOR HIS SON.—There has been a terrible fire in Evansville, in which some of the best merchants' houses were burned down. The Evansville "Courier" says, and it is nobler and braver than Casabianca:

We regret to chronicle the loss of a useful man, a loving and kind husband, a brave father—for in the act of saving his son's life the father was buried beneath the burning ruins. Mr. Magonnis was employed in the factory as a maker of safes, and has, we believe, as an assistant, his son, a lad some sixteen years old. These two were working in the upper story when the alarm was given, and, seeking to make an exit, found their retreat cut off. The father helped his son to reach a window, and, pushing him from it, sank back exhausted into the raging furnace beneath. The body was badly burned, and when the fire was somewhat subdued, there was gathered, from near where the door had been, a heap of shriveled, blackened remains—all that was left of a noble man who had died while striving to save a life that was dearer than his own.

☞ Our usual quantity of local matter has been crowded out by the veto and other documents.

Supplemental Reconstruction Act.

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-third of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by appoint of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed Mch. 2, 1867; "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such fact or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: Provided that no person be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration, provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section 4 of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and appoint another in his stead, and fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Veto of the Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is the message of the President vetoing the amendatory reconstruction bill:

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state, as briefly as possible, some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of the 2d of March last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure; they apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable. There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider.

The first section purports to declare the true intent and meaning, in some particulars, of the prior acts upon this subject. It is declared that the intent of those acts was, first, "That the existing governments in the ten rebel States" were not legal State governments; and second, "That thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the paramount authority of Congress." Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the relation in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act the "provisional governments," stand towards the military authority. As their relations stood before the declaratory act, these "governments," it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all, the language of the act being "subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed."

By the sixth section of the original act these governments were made "in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States." Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not, by the original act, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus, over all these ten States, this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal law, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but in all respects is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens the Constitution of the United States theoretically is in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them; yet they are denied every one of its sacred guarantees. Of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest or for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus!*

The veto of the original bill of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds, "the interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace." The impartial reader of that message will understand that all that it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that potentially the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited military authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all the officers of the State, legislative, executive, and judicial. Not content with the general grant of power, Congress in the second section of this bill specifically gives to each military commander the power to "suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof," a power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, supported by "a sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the State. What next? The district commander, who has thus displaced the civil officer, is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military appointee, whether an officer, a soldier, or some other person, is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil officer. He may be made a Governor, a legislator, or a judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if detailed, go upon the Supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such a military-civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier of the army. He is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect, and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section is, that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed a Governor of a State he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State Treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform these duties precisely according to the laws of the State, for he is entrusted with no other official power. Holding the office of treasurer, and entrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security, and to take an oath of office; yet from the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence, citizenship, or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed or appointed to any civil office in the State is required "to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States." Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties, but as a civil officer of the State only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is at last a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the State.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments, and then provides that the illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State government by the agency of its officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal agency.

In this connection, I must call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of the bill, which provides that none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders "shall be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out." It seems Congress supposed that this bill might require construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

The duties of the office are altogether civil, but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who perhaps understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and as to his "action," he is answerable to the military authority. Strictly, no opinion of any civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force; but these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority." This bill, and the acts to which it is supplementary, are all founded upon the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject, they are called rebel States. And in this particular bill they are denominated "so-called States," and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of this Union. Declarations to the contrary in these acts are contradicted again and again by repeated acts of legislation enacted by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, whilst these States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representation has been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23, '66, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits; they have been called by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States; as States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union when the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, in some of the States slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Constitutions; but Kentucky, not having done so, would still remain in that state. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one; for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to frame a Constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery.

As to the other constitutional amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is that it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys, and marshals, for every one of these States, and yet if they are not legal States not one of those judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay these judges, attorneys, and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the internal revenue laws all these States are districted, not as Territories, but as States. So much for continuous legislative recognition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated. Executive recognition as is well known has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to judicial recognition through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties, in banc and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that court upon any appeal and writ or error from these States when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace re-established, and then they were called for argument and consideration, as if no insurrection had intervened. Now cases occurring since the rebellion have come from these States before that court by writ or error and appeal, and even by original suit, where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of its acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a state of the Union.

Finally, in their allotment, of their circuits made by the judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with the other States of the Union. Virginia and North Carolina, being a part of the fourth circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, constituting the fifth circuit, are allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, are allotted to the sixth judicial circuit, as to which there is a vacancy on the bench. The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his circuit duties, has recently held a circuit court in the State of North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a court there, and every order, judgment and decree rendered by him in that court were *coram non judice and verdi.*

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this: that these ten States are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States towards the Federal Government prior to the rebellion has given place to new relations; that their territory is a conquered country, and their citizens a conquered people, and that in this new relation Congress can govern them by military power. A title by conquest stands on clear ground; it is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory; for goods or movable things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder." There is not a foot of the land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest; as to all other lands or territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom houses, and other Federal property situate in those States we now hold, not by the title of conquest, but by our old title—acquired by purchase or condemnation to public use, with compensation to former owners. We have not conquered these places, but have simply "repossessed" them. If we require more sites for forts, custom houses, or other public use, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode. At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cemeteries in those States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal courts sit in Court houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails. Finally, the United States levies direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in these States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits, not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union. From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under federal law.

In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill: It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the general of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officers so removed, and to fill all vacancies occurring in these States by death, resignation, or otherwise. The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil office, according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the federal power under our Constitution which authorizes his appointment by any federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception: that Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. But this bill, if these are be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but vests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate executive officer; so that if we put this question and fix the character to this military appointee, either way this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State, where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under State law? It has been again and again decided, by the Supreme Court of the United States, that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive power in the judicial courts or judges of the United States are not warranted by the Constitution.

If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties, over citizens of the United States, who are not in the military or naval service.

So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of the part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers.

The Constitution, and oath provided in it, devolves upon the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws the Constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination.

It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the general of the army. If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me, to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for the execution; I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution of the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred on him alone by the Constitution. But the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed.

With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future; and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following is the message transmitted to-day, addressed to the Senate of the United States.

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 2d inst., requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circulars, letters, or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states, and the act supplementary thereto," passed March 23, 1867; also copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States, touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction, or execution of said acts that may have taken place between himself and any of said commanders, or between him and the General of the army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders touching the same subjects; also copies of all orders issued by any of said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts, or either of them; also that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is probably sufficient.

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of $500,000 made in the act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the commanders of the general military districts, and that in addition the sum of $1,645,277 is required for present purposes.

It is exceedingly difficult at the present time to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the 13th inst. If the existing governments of the ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal government. It is believed that, in addition to the two million one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for, the sum which will be required for the purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars—the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of these respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provision of these acts. The sum would no doubt be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion in laudable efforts to develop her resources, and in nowise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes.

The debt of these States thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal government, by action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a repudiation by the national Legislature of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1867.

RECENT English papers were much excited at the intended appearance of the wife of a duke and the wife of a bishop as public performers. The ladies are the Duchess of Newcastle and Mrs. Elliott, and they were to sing in Exeter Hall on the 2d of July, in behalf of a charity for children.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 24, 1867.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞ The new M. E Church at Greenwood Furnace, Jackson township, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Sunday, September 1st. Rev. J. McKendree Reilley, D. D., of Danville, Pa., will preach the sermon.

☞ Thomas and John M'Cahan, sons of J. K. M'Cahan, of this place, were both injured by colts at Birmingham, one day last week. John was thrown from his horse and kicked on the head, and badly injured. Tom was in a sulky, and his horse running into the woods, upset the vehicle, and injured Tom by the fall. Both are doing well.

☞ A Camp Meeting for Manor Hill Circuit, will be held at the regular camp ground, at Cave Hollow, commencing August 23d. A boarding tent will be kept as usual. Members of the Church from neighboring charges desiring tenting ground, will address J. A. DeMoyer, at Manor Hill, P. O. 2t.

Concert at Altoona.

The Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School under the charge of Rev. Prof. A. L Guss, will give a Concert at Altoona, on the evening of July 24th, and at Hollidaysburg on the 25th. The vacation commences on the 26th, and the children will go to see their friends for a few weeks. The school numbers 95 boys and 80 girls, and is in a very prosperous condition. The school will pass Huntingdon on the Emigrant train on Wednesday the 24th.

[We are requested to publish the following from the Bellefonte CENTRAL PRESS.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It occurs to me that the time has come for the consideration by the Republicans of Centre county of the question of selecting a candidate for Senator in this District. Blair and Perry having had one term it is fair to presume that two of the remaining four counties can successfully claim the candidates. There is no good reason why Centre county should not be one of the two. At this time her Railroad interests, distinct to some extent from most of the District, demand a Representative in the Senate. The Republicans of this District expect the nomination of new men, and desire it. The interests of the people of this county demand the election of Senators from men who have never been at Harrisburg as Legislators, and whose reputation for integrity is beyond suspicion. The other counties all have candidates already in the field and will no doubt, press strongly the claims of their selected representatives for a nomination in the Senatorial conference. There never was a time when our prospect of securing a Senator was better than at this time. No candidate has come forward, however, as yet. I therefore propose the name of WILLIAM P. WILSON, of Bellefonte, as one on whom we can all unite, and a man who will serve us well in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

He has lived his whole life in this county, and his character is well known to every citizen of it. No man will presume to doubt his integrity, his republicanism, or his ability. He has been a faithful worker, and deserves consideration at the hands of Republicans. He cannot be purchased by any consideration to betray the men or principles he represents, and he represents the true interests of this county and District on every local and political question. I hope the Republicans of the county will unite in his support and secure his nomination.

A CITIZEN OF HALFMOON.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

The following highly complimentary notice of this road has been handed us, says the Bedford *Inquirer*, by a gentleman whose fine discrimination in matters of this kind is not to be questioned. We sometimes hear of some nervous old creature who prefers thirty miles of slow coaches to this route, (whose case is to be pitied) but in general the persons who try this read find it, as it is, perfectly safe and satisfactory. The compliment is well deserved:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Have you traveled over the H. & B. T. M. R. R, lately? If you have you no doubt observed a very great improvement. Within a few weeks I have gone over it six times and with as much comfort as could be expected on a short road. When you leave Mt. Dallas you can rely upon arriving at Huntingdon at the promised time "sharp" and so vice versa. In other words the trains both ways are run according to the schedule, and when that is done travelers are satisfied even though the speed is not so great as that of the lightning line on the Pennsylvania Central. There are now no annoying delays at the different stations. The trains stop to let off and take on passengers, but there is no waste of time What has to be done is done promptly, and you feel that all the employees are attending to their business like men determined to do their duty. The mails are brought into Bedford regularly and passengers by the evening train arrive at Mt. Dallas in time to get a good night's rest. This gratifying state of affairs is attributable, I am informed, to the energy and business capacity of Mr. McKibbins, the present superintendent, a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, who is certainly "the right man in the right place." In going over the "trestle work," I noticed that it had been renewed and repaired in the most thorough manner. The work was done under the direction of Mr. Fulton, the Chief Engineer of the company, who does skillfully and well whatsoever he undertakes. A TRAVELER.

☞ Choice dried beef, sugar cured and country hams, shoulder and flitch, for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1867.

Superfine Flour at $8.25@9.25, extra at $9@10.50, fancy extra family $13.00@17, and Pennsylvania family $12@11.25, and fancy brands $14.00@17.00 according to quality. Rye flour $7.75.

Prime Wheat is scarce but wanted. Choice red at $2.00@2.50 white $2.30@3.00. Inferior to prime $1.60@1.70. Corn 1.00 to 1.18 Oats at 1.00. Barley nominal at 1.05.

Cloverseed $10.25@12 according to quality; Timothy at $3.25@3.50; Flaxseed $3.00@3.05 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—Flour—There is a fair demand. We quote sales of spring wheat Flour at $12.25@12.75, winter Flour at $11@14, fancy at $17.00@18.

Wheat, winter $2.25@2.30 and No. 1 spring $2.00@2.05. Corn from first hands at $1.00. Rye, $1.25 per bushel. Oats 67@Sec'lhatley $1.00@1.10. Shoulders 10c; sides 12½c; hams 20@21c, Lard 14½c. Potatoes, $1.25.

Cloverseed, $11.50. Flaxseed $3. Timothy $3.

CINCINNATI July 22.—Flour firm; spring extra $8@10.75. Winter, $12.50@14.00. Spring Wheat is at $1.98@2.05. Corn 55cts. Oats, 58cts.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Gold closed at $1.30¾

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₰ bl	$10.00	Flaxseed	$2.50
Extra Flour	12.50	Hops ₰ lb	40 @ 60
Family Flour	13.00	Ham, smoked	12
Apple Butter ₰ gallon	1.25	Hay ₰ ton	8.00
Barley	1.60	Lard	12½
Butter	16	Large Onions ₰ bus	1.00
Buckwheat	80	Mixed Chop	2.50
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt	3.50	Oats	65
Bran ₰ cwt	1.75	Potatoes ₰ bus	1.25
Brooms ₰ doz	3 00@4, 00	Plaster per ton	10,00
Beeswax ₰ lb	30	Rags ₰ lb	5
Beans ₰ bus	2.00	Rye	1.10
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs	9 00	Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2.75
Chickens	25	Rye Straw ₰ bundle	15
Country Soap	10	Shorts ₰ cwt	1.75
Corn	90	Shoulder	11
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	2.25	Sides	13
Dried Apples ₰ bu	2,00	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Cherries ₰ quart	12	Timothy	3.00
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	15 to 20	Turkeys	75 @ 1.50
Dried Beef	28	Wheat Bed	2.30
Eggs	15	Wheat White	2.50
Feathers ₰ lb	60	Wool ₰ lb	40

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
THE LARGEST STOCK
AND
Greatest variety of new styles ever brought to the county.
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TRIAL LIST.

AUGUST TERM, 1867.

FIRST WEEK.

P. Shoenberger's exrs.	vs	Brown & Lorenz,
John Snyder	vs	H. & B. T. R. R Co.
Henry Strouse et al	vs	Edwin Arnold et al.
M. Jennie Odin	vs	Hen's. Rodgers & Chambers.
Ruth Myers	vs	Lewis Braun.

J. R. SIMPSON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, July 17, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th of April, A. D. 1867, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Claraison, Associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of AUGUST next. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 10th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the 91st year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of Writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa and Lev. Fa. directed to me, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 12TH DAY of AUGUST, A.D. 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain lot, or part of a lot, of ground, fronting fifty feet on the south side of Church street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and extending back in depth 100 feet, being the northern half of lot No. 201 in said borough. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Margaret Brotherline and Jas. Saxton.

ALSO—A tract, piece, or parcel of land, situated in Cass township, containing 202 acres, having a large stone house, a log stable, a sawmill and a distillery thereon erected, about 70 acres of which land are cleared, and the balance well timbered, adjoining lands of John savage on the west, Joshua Greenland on the south, R. and A. Crotsley on the east, and Peter Rowland on the south. There is a good appearance of iron ore upon this land. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Weaver.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing about ½ acre, bounded on the north and east by —— Plummer, south *by public road leading from Broad Top City to Huntingdon*, and west by property of Thomas Clark, with a two-story *frame house*, with log back kitchen, an t a two story blacksmith shop thereon, or standing partly thereon. *Seized, taken in execution*, and to be sold as the property of Amos Clark.

ALSO—About fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in West township, bounded and described as follows: adjoining lands of Miles Lewis on the south, Robert Moore on the west, and John Mullt on the east, with two log houses and log barn thereon. Seized, taken *in execution, and to be sold as the property of Asbury* Ewing and Samuel Ewing.

ALSO—All that certain piece of ground consisting of pa.t of Lts No. 8, 9, and 10 in the recorded plan of the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lots of Mrs. M. Murray, and R. B. Petrikin on the east, Allegheny st. on the south, Smith street on the west, and an alley ten feet wide (which is appurtenant to the premises) adjoining the same, and the southern part of which is eighty feet from Hill street, in the said borough, having on the said lot a stone and brick dwelling houses, a brick stable and other *improvements. Seized, taken in execution, and to* be sold as the property of Joseph Morrison.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of Coffee Run, Lincoln township, being 80 feet in front and 50 feet in rear and width, and 100 feet deep, the inside angle forming a line 136 feet long, and in the recorded plan of said village, made by J. Simpson Africa, Esq., 30th May, 1855, being lot No. 8, having thereon a new frame store house, blacksmith shop, &c.

Also, All that certain piece and parcel of land, in the *village of Coffee Run, Lincoln township, being lots Nos.* 1 2, 3 and 4 in the plan of said village, made by J. Simpson *Africa, Esq., on the 30th and 31st days of May, 1855, each* of said lots being 80 feet in width and 100 feet in length, being adjacent to and west of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, adjoining lot No. 5 on the south, and on the west and north land of John Beaver, having thereon a wagon shed, corn-crib, &c.

Also, All that certain other lot of ground, in the village of Coffee Run, Lincoln township, being lot No. 5 in the plan of said town, made by J. Simpson Africa, Esq., on the 30th May, 1855, lying on the west side of the Broad Top Railroad, being 60 feet in width and extending back 115 feet to an alley 12 feet wide, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, adjoining land of John Beaver on the north-west, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and four on the east and north, the Broad Top Railroad on the east, and other lands of Simon Cohn on the south, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable, &c.

Also, All that certain piece and parcel of land, situate in Lincoln township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the line of land formerly of John Hagey, thence along said line south 49½ degrees east 55 perches *and* 8 1-100 *of a perch to a stone heap*, thence by land of John Beaver north 56½ degrees west 42 1-100 perches to a post at the Broad Top Railroad, thence along the same being a curve of two degrees the chord of the acre bears, south 22 degrees 10 minutes west, and distance along said railroad 53 perches to a post, thence north 70¾ degrees west 11 26-100 perches to a stump, thence south 19¼ degrees, west 29 80-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres, more or less, according to the draft made by J. Simpson Africa, Esq., 30th May, 1855, excepting lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 from this description and included in other conveyances to John Fulton, Mrs Foster and Simon Cohn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon Cohn.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in, to and out of all that part of Lot No. 8 in the recorded plan of the borough of Huntingdon, which fronts on Allegheny street, extending in front on said street from the western line of the lot of Thomas Fisher to the eastern line of the lots conveyed by J. K. McCahan to Joseph Morrison by deed dated April 5, 1865, and extending back from Allegheny street 80 feet toward Hill street, being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Morrison by Mary Murray by deed dated 6th April, 1865, recorded in Huntingdon county, in Book T, No. 2, page 68. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the pro, perty of Joseph Morrison.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title, and interest in a tract or parcel of land situate in Cass and Tod townships, Huntingdon county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of James Miller, east by land of James Hamilton, south by lands of Philip Curfman, west by land of Elias McLain, containing 403 acres and allowance, about twenty acres of which are cleared, having a small plank house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the pro, perty of Wm. P. Schell.

ALSO—Lot No. 126, in the borough of Coalmont, fronting fifty feet on Schell street, and extending back 150 feet, to an alley adjoining lot No. 125, on the east, and Dougherty street on the west, having a two story plank house and frame stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Eaken.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the village of Dudley, adjoining lots of Orbison & Co., east, by an alley on the south by street, and west by lot of James Busby, the said lot being 50 by 120 feet deep, having a large two story plank house and frame stable, and other necessary improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Martin.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being *knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be* paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

If court continues two weeks deed acknowledged on Wednesday of second week. One week's court, property knocked down on Monday and deed acknowledged on the following Saturday.

JAS. F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 17, 1867.

LAST NOTICE.

All accounts on the books of Dr. J. B. LUDEN, dec'd, not closed either by payment or note before the 1st of September next, will, after that date be put in process of collection. Books are at the office of Scott, Brown and Bailey, with whom settlements can be made

JOHN SCOTT,
July 17, '67-3t. Administrator.

PREMIUM LIST.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, R. Milton Speer, David Blair, John S. Miller, Wm. B. Leas and David Hare, were appointed a committee to prepare a PREMIUM LIST for the next Fair, to be submitted to the Society at its next meeting. We are requested to state that the Committee will meet at the office of Mr. Speer, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and they cordially invite suggestions from all parties interested in having a full and fair Premium List.

July 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that I have this day purchased the following property of Henry Bumgartner, to wit: One cow and calf, two hogs, all the grain in the ground, and all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to said Bumgartner. All of the above described property I am leaving in the possession of the said Henry Bumgartner, and all persons are hereby cautioned from interfering or meddling with the same. JOHN CURFMAN.

Calvin, July 3, 1867-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Matthias Saylor, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of Moses Greenland, administrator of Matthias Saylor, dec'd., and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of JULY, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. BRUCE PETRIKIN,
June26* Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Benjamin Figart, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Caroline C. Figart and William Rutbank, Executors of Benjamin Figart, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Speer & McMurtrie, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of JULY, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Huntingdon, June 19, 1867. Auditor.

A. L. LEWIS,
LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

REMEMBER!
This is the Store, Where Goods are Sold CHEAP.
July 17, '67-tf.

By Canal & Railroad.

We are now receiving by Canal and Railroad from the eastern and western cities,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
Of every description,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
FLOUR, FEED,
AND
Provision,
Of all kinds.
COAL.

Anthracite, Pittsburgh, and Broad Top Coal for sale by the Cart or Boat load.

LUMBER.

Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering Lath, in large or small quantities.

Nails and Bar ron, at manufacturers' prices.

HENRY & CO.,
je26 Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON
HAVE
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale at Wholesale Prices,
SUCH AS, ALL WOOL
INGRAIN,
VENITIAN,
COTTAGE,
STAIR,
HEMP,
RAG, &c.
Huntingdon, July 3, 1867.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS
ULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS Family Grocery.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of HENDERSON township Election District Bounty Fund for 1861.

DR.		
To amount of tax levied,		$2561 19
Amount of tax received,	$1711 19	
Money due from Collectors,	700 00	
Money on hands,	149 40	
CR.		
By cash'g 10 men at the rate of $2,25 each,	$2250 00	
Expense for recruiting,	60 00	
Interest on money borrowed,	240 19	$2561 19
Amount unpaid, $850 00.		

We, the Auditors of Henderson township, do certify that we have examined the above Bounty account, and find it to be correct.

D. THOMPSON,
JOHN A. SHULTZ
Henderson Township, June 19. Auditors.

RUDOLPH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION
FANCY GOODS, Wholesale & Retail.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public in general to his *new and splendid variety of*

LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS and SUN-SHADES.

Making weekly purchases from the New York and Philadelphia markets, I am prepared to offer to my lady friends of Huntingdon and vicinity, one of the nicest lines of Dress and Sacque

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,

of the very latest novelties out that is possible to bring together, and at prices to meet the views of all classes.

Ladies' and Gents' (Jouvin's) Kid Gloves, black and medium shades, and any particular shade and size furnished *at the shortest notice; also, a very pretty assortment* of white and colored Berlin and Llsle-thread Gloves, plain and fancy tops; black and colored Velvet Ribbon, first quality and common, all widths.

White Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Ladies, Hats, Sundowns, Knitting Cotton, (all colors,) Germantown Wool, Zephyrs, Canes, Silk for lining bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Gents' Linen and Paper Cuffs, Collars and Shirt Fronts, as also special selection of black and fancy Neck Ties, Broadways, Chantilly Bows, and Napoleon Stocks for the aged and a fine assortment of Bugle Trimming.

Hosiery with me will claim special attention to select and offer the very best English and German Regular Made Goods and the Domestic and Lower Grades, Child's fancy one half Hose, &c., with that endless variety of Small Wares to be found in a well stocked Notion Store, of quality superior as a line, and at prices to meet all competition.

A large stock of Boys' and Gents' Hats and Caps of the latest styles and all qualities at prices ranging from 25 cts. to $5.00.

W. P. RUDOLPH.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

NEW
LEATHER STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of

FINE LEATHER,

Consisting in part of

FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,

Together with a general assortment of

FINDINGS.

The trade is invited to call and examine our stock, Store on Hill street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.

The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.

C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

Something New "?"

GLAZIER & BRO.

HAVE just opened up on the corner of WASHINGTON and SMITH streets, a new and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
ETC., ETC.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity are hereby tendered a standing invitation to call and examine our stock. Our aim will ever be, that complete satisfaction, both as regards goods and prices, be given to every purchaser.

GLAZIER & BRO.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1867.

UNITED STATES
Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY
HUNTINGDON, PA.

SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION!

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives to Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war,

COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS,

for the time the soldier was so held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents, to both jointly if they are living, if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothers and sisters.

The act of February 29, 1867, provides for the refunding of the $300 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The act of March 2, 1867, also makes provisions for the payment of the

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY

to such soldiers as have accidentally lost their discharges

All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned Acts, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the undersigned. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers or their friends, free of charge.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
may29,1867 HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon co., Pa.

GREAT OPENING
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
JOSEPH MARCH & BRO.,
COFFEE RUN, PENN'A.

The subscribers have received a new and complete assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Including a large and varied assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FISH, SALT, BACON,

and all other articles usually kept in a well conducted store, all of which are offered as cheap as at any other establishment in this section of country.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our Trough Creek friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising by a close attention to business and the wants of customers, to fully merit it.

j.19 JOS. MARCH & BRO.

FISH. FISH.

Best MACKEREL and HERRING for sale retail a Lewis Family Grocery.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c, at Lewis' Family Grocery.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Can't Be Beaten!

Good Stock & Low Prices!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

FLOUR, FEED, &C.

WE have taken Juniata (formerly NEFF'S) MILL, near Petersburg, and are prepared to furnish

FLOUR, FEED AND GROUND PLASTER

on as reasonable terms as it can be done for the times.

H. M. BUTLER, Miller.

Address, Shavers Creek P. O., Pa.

my16-2m* JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES

Are now in use and their yearly sales double all others combined.

The rise and fall of numberless machines, heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation and from responsible parties, than to risk their money in doubtful experiment.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market. An examination solicited before making a purchase elsewhere.

Apply to DANIEL L. BAKER,
Second story of Leister's new building
my8-6m* Huntingdon, Pa.

Brass Musical Instruments
FOR SALE.

1 Silver E flat Cornet, 2 Brass E flat Cornets, 2 E flat Altos, 3 B flat Tenors, 1 Baritone, 2 E flat Basses, 1 Bass Drum.

The above outfit for a Band will be sold at very low rates, and those desiring to purchase should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Apply to E. W. THOMAS,
Huntingdon, Jan16-tf *Teacher of Cornet Bands.*

REMOVAL.
ROBLEY & MARSH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally that they have removed to the room adjoining the Post Office on Hill street, where they have received a new stock of the most fashionable and serviceable

DRESS GOODS,

Which they are prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable and substantial order.

Call and examine their assortment of goods for

COATS, VESTS AND PANTS,

Before purchasing elsewhere. They are determined to please everybody.

H. ROBLEY.
ap10 1867 GEO. F. MARSH.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
THOMAS N. COLDER.

The undersigned having now entered into the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that he will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

THOS. N. COLDER.
Alexandria, Oct. 23, 1866-tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS & WALLACE.

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures *and keeps all kinds of Furniture* at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

The subscriber has a
NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,
and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
S. E. HENRY & CO.,

Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of

BOARDS,
FRAME STUFF,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLANK,
WORKED FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
FENCING,
RAILING, &c., &c., &c.

Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight loaded. not

EVERYBODY MUST LIVE!
CALL AT
LEWIS' FAMILY GROCERY,

The best of everything will be constantly kept on hand and sold at the lowest prices possible. Quick sales and small profits.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON
Have received
10,000 DOLLARS WORTH
OF
NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS
From the eastern markets, which they can, with profit, sell at lower figures than can be sold at any other house in the county.
PRICES THE SAME AS BEFORE THE WAR.
A good Calico Dress for a Dollar & a Levy
THE BEST HEAVY MUSLINS
Lower than they can be bought outside of Philadelphia.
THEIR STOCK IS IMMENSE,
Consisting of everything that eye can fancy or heart wish
Come and see their fine assortment of
CHOICE SYRUP,
LOWER than ever before also.
EVERY KIND OF SUGAR
At greatly reduced prices.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,
and do not pay high prices any longer.
Cunningham & Carmon.
Huntingdon, ap24

NOTICE.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Huntingdon county and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they have just opened out at their new store,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND FEED,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
CANNED FRUITS,
HARDWARE,
CEDAR - WARE,
QUEENSWARE,
OIL CLOTHS,
OILS,
PAINTS, &C.,
DRUGS,
CARPETS, CARPET CHAIN,
FISH, SALT, CHEESE,
TRUNKS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, &c. &c.

They have a large stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SILKS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DELAINES, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS. EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

We will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

All goods delivered to residences in town and depots, free of charge.

Give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1867.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, ap. 16, '67.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables
Always on hand at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

BEALE'S
Late Powell's Embrocation,
For all Diseases Incident to HORSES, CATTLE, and the HUMAN FLESH,
Requiring the use of an External Application.

This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the Public as an external application for the diseases for which is is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and *therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness.* It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the Public that I send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject

Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purpose for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretended Farriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by Dr. Beale being prevailed upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so effectual to the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all Orders to Dr. EDMUND BEALE,
602 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store, and by Store keepers generally. may 1, '67-6m.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent
Duplex Elliptic
or Double Spring,
S

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thoughts for the Farmer.

The Earth Worm.

The earth worm belongs to the class called annelida, from the Latin *anellus*, a small ring, because the body of the worm appears to be composed of a series of small rings joined together like beads on a string. The worm has also another name, *Lumbricus Terretris*, which is simply the Latin for earth worm, so this apparently insignificant creature bears a sounding name. And he is worthy of it. He is a remarkable individual, belonging to the only class of invertebrate animals which have red blood. This is quite a distinction, one which many animals much higher in the scale of life do not enjoy.

We have said this is a useful animal. We do not refer to its value as bait for fish, but its usefulness as a cultivator of the soil. It does, beneath the surface, just what the farmer does on the surface, opens the soil to the action of air and moisture by running galleries in every direction. It does even more. It is a superior worker of fertilizers, turning crude and rank manure to a valuable compost, fit for the support of vegetable life. If not allowed to do this in the heap, it will carry on the work after the manure has been removed to the field or garden. But this does not exhaust the list of its useful qualifications. It actually turns poor and grudging soil in some cases to valuable and generous mould. In dry times the worm is driven by the necessities of his nature deeper into the earth, as he cannot live in dry soils. When he returns to the surface he brings with him the earth he has swallowed—for he is an earth-eater—and voids it upon the surface. And this which he leaves upon the surface is of the very finest quality. Every one has seen these worm castings heaped about the mouth of their holes.

Thus the manures added to the soil by man and the constituents of the soil, themselves, are thoroughly mingled by this indefatigable cultivator, and these castings in time accumulate on the surface, so that instances have been known where several inches of vegetable mold have been added by this means to the surface of a field. In this manner the earth worm proves himself to be one of the farmer's best friends and assistants.

Now let us see whether he, like some of the feathered tribe, has some bad qualities which offset his usefulness. He certainly does not destroy living vegetation, either roots, stems, or leaves; for even those who deny that he is a dirt eater do not charge him with eating living plants. They merely assert that he eats dead and decaying vegetation. The worst that can be said of him is that he defaces our nicely kept walks by his nocturnal deposits of exuvie.—*Scientific American.*

Sore Backs.—When the disease has proceeded to or approaches ulceration and brought about one of those sluggish, ill-conditioned ulcers, with flabby granulations, and an ichorous discharge, my remedy is lint steeped in warm "gum elemi ointment," the ointment to be heated in a spoon over a candle, and the lint, fine and well soaked in this, to be inserted into the sore. I have known more progress effected by this dressing in one week than by three months of other treatment.—*Blackwood.*

Worth Knowing.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice that quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

Sage Tea in Profuse Sweating.—An old remedy for excessive sweating is again brought to public notice in the shape of cold sage tea. It is made by taking a large teaspoonful of chopped sage leaves, and boiling them in six oz. of water for two or three minutes. The decoction is then left to stand and cool, and is strained and sweetened to the taste. This remedy has been used with benefit in the colliquative sweating, as it is called, of pulmonary consumption.

Slobbering in Horses.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* says that this is a disease in horses. Saltpetre, a tablespoonful for a dose, he has found to cure the worst case he ever had, and has not found it necessary ever to give the fourth dose. He gives a tablespoonful in the morning, and in three days, if he is not free from it, he repeats the dose.

Cure for Self Sucking Cows.—A Steuben county correspondent of the Genesee *Farmer* says that he cured a three year old heifer of sucking herself by smearing her teats night and morning with soft grease, and then dusting them thoroughly with pulverized cayenne pepper. The applications were continued about a week, and a perfect cure effected.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c.

Among the specialities of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, May 7, 1867.

WHAT WAS WANTED!

OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS

H. GREENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new store in Fisher & Son's New Building, in the Diamond in Huntingdon, where all kinds of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PIECE GOODS,

Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, etc.,

Can be found to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.

His Piece Goods are of the best quality and will be MADE UP TO ORDER in the most fashionable and best make and style. All goods can be bought at this establishment from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other place. All desiring a good suit of clothing at a fair price should call and examine goods and prices. All goods leaving his establishment will be warranted to be what may be represented.

H. GREENBERG,
Merchant Tailor.

Huntingdon, Nov. 21, 1866.

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has removed his Music Store, to the second floor of Leister's building, where he keeps constantly on hand SEYMAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionettes and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—Is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

D. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Second floor of Leister's new brick building

may8,'67

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

☞ GRAIN, of every description, Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON

MARBLE YARD.

J. M. GREEN & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, at as low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church

mch3,1867

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and work manship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,

White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets, For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Sinavn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Holland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

SPICES.

All kinds of Spices for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS

at

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

1867. 1867.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—OF—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAS. A. BROWN

Now located in the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELEVEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Buying for cash direct from the manufacturers, and being in almost daily receipt of goods, bought since the decline in prices, I can offer rare advantages to buyers.

My stock embraces a general assortment of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Painters, Coachmakers, Cabinet Makers, Machinists, Foundrymen,

And all other kinds of Mechanics.

BUILDERS

Will find here a superior stock of

Nails and Spikes,

LOCKS, BOLTS, SCREWS, HINGES, FINISHING NAILS,

Glass and Putty, Oil and Paints.

Colors of all kinds, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

G'ass cut to any size.

CARPENTERS

Will find a well selected stock of

Disston's and Spear & Jackson's Saws,

Chisels and Planes,	Steel squares,
Augers, Auger Bits,	Gauges, Saw sets,
Braces, Hatchets,	Oil stones, Files.

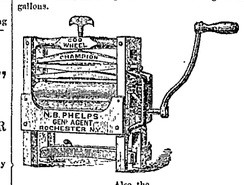
BORING MACHINES, with two cranks and three augers to each.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a fine variety of enamelled, Tinned and Plain HOLLOW-WARE,

Pans, Skillets,	Dust Pans, Scrub Brushes,
Waffle Irons, Brass Kettles,	Bath Bricks,
Iron Tea Kettles,	Knives and Forks,
Coal Buckets and shovels,	Tea and Table Spoons.

Brittannia and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Table Castors Brass Stair Rods, and a splendid stock of Harrisburg STONEWARE, including crocks with lids as large as six gallons.



Also, the

Champion cog wheel Clothes Wringer,

With a late improvement. This is now the very best and most desirable Wringer in the market. Having the agency for this place I can sell them strictly at the manufacturer's prices. All warranted.

BLACKSMITHS

Will be supplied with

Horse shoes, Horse nails,	Stocks and Dies,
Norway Nail Rods,	Hasps, Files,
Iron and Steel Anvils,	Buttresses,
Vices, Bellows,	and other tools in their line.

CARRIAGE & WAGON-MAKERS

Will find a supply of

Carriage Oil Cloth,	Carriage and Fire Bolts,
Trimmings, Seat sticks,	Drop black coach Varnish,
Felloes, Spokes and Hubs,	Dash and enamelled Leather,
Shafts, Tongues,	Spoke Augers,
Sleigh Runners, Fenders,	and other materials.

FINE CUTLERY,

Comprising Table Knives and Forks of best American and English styles and qualities, Carvers' Butcher knives, Razors, Shears and Scissors, Penning Knives, Pruning Shears, and the largest variety of styles of

POCKET KNIVES

To be found in central Pennsylvania, including Wostenholm's famous IXL cutlery.

SHOEMAKERS

As heretofore will find here the best assortment of Tools and Findings in their line of trade, consisting of

Hammers, Pincers,	Lasts, Pegs, Awls,
Measuring Sticks and straps	Eyelets, Shoe Thread,
Forepart and shank Irons,	Wax, Bristles,
Burnishers, Welt Knives,	Steel and Iron Shoe Nails,
Sticking Gauges, etc.,	Round head nails, etc.,

SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS

Are also provided for. Saddle Trees of the best Pittsburg make, Clothing, Straining, and Rein web, Stirrups, Hames, Tug Trees, and a full variety of Silver, Brass and Japanned Harness Mountings, &c., &c.

FARMERS

And others will see that my stock comprises many useful articles in their line, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Spades,	Pointing axes,
Shovels, Forks, Hoes,	Grindstones, Wove wire,
Garden Rakes, Horse hames,	DISSTON'S MILL SAWS,
Trace Chains, Halter chains,	Circular, Cross-cut, Wood
Curry combs, Horse brushes,	and Ment Saws,
Wagon Jacks,	Post Augers,
Shovel Models, Mann's axes,	Trowels, &c.

Also, two or three kinds of the best

HORSE HAY FORKS.

Made in the United States and by which a load of hay can be taken from the wagon to the mow in about five minutes. These forks save labor, hay and money, and no thrifty farmer can afford to do without one. The

EXCELSIOR FORK

has been extensively used and gives great satisfaction.—I warrant all the forks I sell.

COAL OIL LAMPS & LANTERNS

COFFIN LACES and all Trimmings for Cabinet-makers

CHEAP WOODEN PUMPS.

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Terra Cotta DRAIN PIPE, Hot Air REGISTERS for Ceilings, COOK STOVES, of any pattern desired.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Don't forgot the SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,

Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

DOWN!

DOWN!!

DOWN!!!

The prices of the same quality of Goods are

LOWER

at the

FIRST NATIONAL STORE,

Than any other House in town.

☞ Give us a call and be convinced.

Husbands, come and bring your wives,
For they're the comfort of your lives,
And let your judges be your eyes—
AT OUR CHEAP STORE.

The only Place to Get Good

CALICOES for Ten Cents a Yard.

50 Packages Fresh MACKEREL just received.

ROHM & MILLER.

Huntingdon, ap17.

1867. 1867.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon ap. 16, '67. .

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,

WASH AND CANDLE STANDS

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yentes's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

PROF. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day.
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficacy. If you have no sclicve pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Affusions, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER.

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa

PHOTOGRAPH

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Hitherto there has been nothing introduced in way of a Marriage Certificate that has excited any interest or attraction; but the originators of the PHOTOGRAPH MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE claim that they have gotten up something that will be most heartily welcomed by all persons now married and all those who contemplate marriage.

Size and Plan of the Marriage Certificate.

The size of the Certificate is 19 by 14 inches. It contains a beautiful figure representing the union of two hearts. Above the figure is written in beautifully ornamented German Text the words "Photograph Marriage Certificate." There are three spaces in the figure: on the space in the center the Certificate proper is written. The words, "two hearts in one" form an arch over the Certificate proper, and immediately under the arch there is a beautiful figure representing the joining of hands, and where the centre space comes to a point there is a picture of two beautiful turtle doves. On the space to the left there is a place for the photograph of the gentleman and under it we have the words, "To the Husband," in ornamental text, under which we have selections of Scripture passages addressed to the husband. On the left side of the engraving we have a place for the Photograph of the wife. Immediately under which we have the words, "To the Wife," in ornamental text, under which are appropriate passages of Scripture addressed to the wife. Over the space for the photograph of gentleman we have written in Old English characters, the following appropriate passage of Scripture: "It is not good that the man should be alone," and over the space for the photograph of the lady, we have the corresponding words: "I will make him an help meet for him." At the lower extension of the figure of the hearts, we have the hearts bound together or encircled in part by these words: "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The Certificate is so constructed that card photographs of both bride and bridegroom can be inserted without the least possible difficulty. Indeed everything connected with it is so elegant, attractive and desirable that many single persons seeing the Certificate have been so much pleased with its appearance, that they purchased on sight one of these beautiful parlor ornaments.

A specimen copy of the Photograph Marriage Certificate will be carefully put up and sent by mail free, on receipt of the retail price, which is ONE DOLLAR.

☞ The exclusive agent for Huntingdon county is

W. H. MILLER,
Orbisonia, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Address the above, or call at W. LEWIS' BOOK STORE Huntingdon, Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS.

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES,

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc.

april 21,-3m.

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

NO DUST! NO GAS!! NO DAMPERS!!

ESTABLISHED 1851.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

N. W. Corner 13th & Filbert streets,

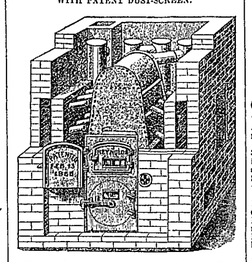
PHILADELPHIA, PA,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT

GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,

WITH PATENT DUST-SCREEN.



For ease of management without any dampers, Durability, Simplicity, and, Economy, this Heater has no superior in this country. They are all guaranteed to give satisfaction. Estimates made free of charge.

Cooking Ranges,
Latrobe Heaters,
Slate Mantles,
Low Down Grates,
Portable Heaters,
Registers,
Ventilators, &c, &c.

Send for one of our Illustrated Pamphlets. [sep10-1y

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders to the Manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,

mch20-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leon's Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

DR. REYNOLDS'S INFANT REMEDY,

Has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

mch20-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE"

Embracing every new and desirable size, style and shape of plain and trail Hoop Skirts.—2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, and 4 yards round every length and size Waist; in every respect first quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of first class and most fashionable trade.

"OUR OWN MAKE" of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable and really cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by retailers, and every lady should try them.

Ask for "Spencer's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A." No others are genuine.—A catalogue containing style, size, and retail prices, sent to any address. A uniform and liberal discount allowed to dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled. Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

mch13-10m

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se18'65-1y

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,

superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

No more Bald Heads!

No more Gray Locks!

DR. LEON'S

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates dandruff and Humors, stops the hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal.—The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

mch20-1y 137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE"

Embracing every new and desirable size, style and shape of plain and trail Hoop Skirts.—2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, and 4 yards round every length and size Waist; in every respect first quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of first class and most fashionable trade.

"OUR OWN MAKE" of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable and really cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by retailers, and every lady should try them.

Ask for "Spencer's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A." No others are genuine.—A catalogue containing style, size, and retail prices, sent to any address. A uniform and liberal discount allowed to dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled. Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

mch13-10m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PHILAD'A EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG TRAIN.	WESTWARD. CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. WAY PASSENGER.	EASTWARD. PHILAD'A EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 04	.....	12 13	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	9 15	.....
5 11	.....	12 20	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	9 08	.....
5 20	.....	12 31	.....	Mapleton,	.....	8 57	.....
5 29	.....	12 44	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	8 49	.....
5 44	7 00	1 00	3 25	Huntingdon,	9 45	8 34	10 55
6 03	.....	1 20	.....	Petersburg,	.....	8 16	.....
6 13	.....	1 30	.....	Barree,	.....	8 03	.....
6 20	.....	1 38	.....	Spruce Creek,	.....	8 01	.....
6 34	.....	1 50	.....	Birmingham,	.....	7 47	.....
6 43	7 47	2 10	4 00	Tyrone,	9 02	7 38	10 07
6 54	.....	2 22	.....	Tipton,	.....	7 27	.....
7 00	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	7 22	.....
7 06	.....	2 34	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	7 18	.....
7 25	8 15	3 03	4 35	Altoona,	8 30	7 09	9 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 41 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 4 10 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 23 P. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 40 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 56 P. M.

Apl. 28, 1867.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

APRIL 8, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 35 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,00 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R. arriving at New York 5,00 and 10 10 A. M., & 2.40, 5,30, 10 25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 00 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 20 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,20 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9,45 A M, and 1 and 5,35 P M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7.50 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M

Pottsville Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6,30 a m, returning leaves Philadelphia at 6,30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.